

2023 年度 グローバル法学科

英 語

〔自己推薦 A O (A)〕 14-J 1

注 意

1. 監督者の合図があるまで問題冊子は開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙のきめられた箇所に記入してください。

I. フェアトレードと男女格差に関する次の文章を読んで、文末の各問に答えなさい。

Fairtrade's vision is a world in which all producers can enjoy secure and sustainable livelihoods, fulfil their potential and decide on their futures. Although the term '(①)' encompasses women as well as men, it is not always clear if or how Fairtrade considers gender when developing gender sensitive strategies, policies and operations. In fact, due to its focus on export or 'cash' crops, Fairtrade may even be unintentionally reinforcing existing gender inequalities in the agricultural sector.

Women and girls are undeniably key actors in the agricultural sector. However, women have less access to productive resources such as land, information, credit and
(1) technical assistance — resulting (ア) the 'gender gap' in agriculture. Increasing concerns about food insecurity and how to feed a growing population have renewed the focus on how productivity and overall production could be boosted by giving (②) the same access to productive resources as men. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that closing the gender gap in agricultural yields would reduce the number of undernourished people by 100-150 million, and could increase agricultural output in developing countries by between 2.5 and 4 percent.

There are three main (③) for addressing gender inequalities. The 'justice' argument recognizes gender equality as a valid objective in itself, following a rights-based approach. The 'business' argument equates gender equality with productivity and economic growth, creating a 'smart economics' angle which is gaining traction among global organizations like the World Bank. A third argument is that addressing gender inequality is also important from a societal point of view in order to achieve wider objectives such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their successors the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

However, despite a general consensus on the benefits of addressing gender
(II)

inequality, ongoing interventions have not brought about the needed improvements and transformation. In addition, a considerable body of research looking at the links between economic development and the complex issue of women's empowerment indicates that interventions have to go (①) merely increasing the economic opportunities available to women.

Export crops such as coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, bananas, flowers and sugar constitute the vast majority of Fairtrade products. Even though women are often heavily involved in growing, harvesting and processing, their work is seldom fully recognized and rewarded. On export crop plantations women are often present in large numbers, but in lower paid, less regular and less secure work, due to widespread gender discrimination in recruitment, training and employment policies. As a result they tend to be less able and willing to join worker organizations — such as trade unions — which in turn tend to replicate gender biases.

In the case of smallholder production, women and girls often work as unpaid labourers on family farms and have little control over the income derived from export crop sales. They make up a large proportion of 'hidden' and family workers, and consequently are excluded from labour force data and/or services. Also, as women frequently do not own land titles, they may be unable to join producer organizations and access the services they provide, even when they have full responsibility (ウ) household production. When women do join farmer and worker organizations, they rarely occupy leadership positions, and their needs and voices are not heard. They also⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾tend to have less access to government support, because of persistent biases in favour of male farmers.

Up to the present, gender analysis has not been systematically included in studies (internal and external) on the impact of Fairtrade, and so there is insufficient evidence to understand how Fairtrade is impacting on women and girls in comparison to (④). Several studies have shown that Fairtrade can and does bring positive benefits to women, for example by increasing their economic opportunities, including

production of export crops; by enhancing their participation (エ) producer organizations; and by investing in social infrastructure. However, there are also concerns that Fairtrade may not be challenging — or in some cases may even be reinforcing — gender imbalances.

出典：Fairtrade International, Gender Strategy: Transforming Equal Opportunity, Access and Benefits for all, 2016-2020. ※一部改変あり

注：Fairtrade(フェアトレード) 立場や競争力の弱い発展途上国の生産者や労働者の自立や貧困改善等を目的として、原料や製品を継続的に適正・公正な価格で取引すること。

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 国際連合食料農業機関, undernourished 栄養不良の, societal 社会の・社会的な, smallholder 小規模農家

問1 (ア)～(エ) および ①～④ に適切な語を入れなさい。なお, (ア)～(エ) には前置詞が入るものとする。また, ④のみ3語(ほかは全て1語) 入るものとする。

問2 下線部(I), (II), (III)を和訳しなさい。

問3 以下の記述のうち、本文の趣旨に沿う内容のものには○を、本文の趣旨と異なる内容のものには×を書きなさい。

- (A) フェアトレードは、世界規模で実現できれば必ず男女格差や性差別の解消に繋がるので、積極的に推進すべきである。
- (B) フェアトレードが男女格差に与える影響についての研究は不十分である。
- (C) 農業分野で女性は一定の役割を果たしていると言えるが、男性に比べると力や作業量では及ばないため、ある程度の男女格差はやむを得ない側面もある。
- (D) 男女格差を解消できれば、農作物の生産量が増加する可能性があることを示唆するデータが存在する。
- (E) フェアトレードは、農業分野における男女格差を解消するどころか、助長してしまう可能性もある。
- (F) 小規模農業においては、女性は男性と同じくらい中心的な役割を果たしており、給与や労働条件も、大規模農場と比較して恵まれていることが多い。
- (G) 男女格差の解消は、MDGsにおける重要目標の一つに掲げられていたが、一定の成果が見られたことで、SDGsからは除外されることとなった。
- (H) フェアトレードが女性の地位向上に繋がるとする研究成果がある。

II. あなたの身近にある男女格差・性差別問題を1つ取り上げ、それに対してどのように取り組むべきか、あなたの意見を80～100語（80～100 words）の英文で述べなさい。